



# *The Old Ironsides Report*



Nov. 11, 2003

Special Veterans Day Edition

## Veterans Day

**By Brig. Gen. Martin E. Dempsey**

*Commanding General, 1st Armored Division*

SOLDIERS OF TASK FORCE 1st ARMORED DIVISION, I SALUTE YOU ON THIS VETERANS DAY.

TODAY WE HONOR YOUR SERVICE TO OUR COUNTRY WHILE WE PAUSE TO REMEMBER THOSE WHO HAVE SERVED AND SACRIFICED BEFORE US.

WE WEAR A MANTEL OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES. THIS MANTEL HAS BEEN PASSED TO US FROM A PREVIOUS GENERATION OF HEROES. YOU YOUNG HEROES OF THIS GENERATION WEAR IT WELL. CONSIDER WHAT YOU HAVE ACCOMPLISHED:

- YOU HAVE TOPPLED A REGIME HOSTILE TO THE UNITED STATES
- YOU HAVE DEFEATED ITS ARMY AND DESTROYED ITS TOOLS OF WAR
- YOU HAVE REMAINED ON OFFENSE AGAINST GLOBAL TERROR
- YOU HAVE GIVEN THE PEOPLE OF IRAQ HOPE FOR THEIR FUTURE

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS, AND YOU HAVE INTRODUCED THE FACT OF FREEDOM TO AN OPPRESSED PEOPLE. THEY ARE BEGINNING TO UNDERSTAND. IT MAY BE SLOW GOING AT TIMES, BUT IT WILL BE RELENTLESS.

SOME WILL CONTINUE TO OPPOSE US FOR OUR IDEAS, FOR WHO WE ARE, AND FOR WHAT WE REPRESENT.

OUR ENEMIES STAND FOR PERSONAL GAIN, HATRED, EXCLUSION, AND POWER. WE WILL DEFEAT THEM.

WE STAND FOR FREEDOM, CHOICE, DIVERSITY, AND INCLUSION. WE WILL PREVAIL.



**Brig. Gen. Martin E. Dempsey**

BY YOUR SERVICE, YOU HAVE MADE OUR NATION SAFER.

BY YOUR EXAMPLE, YOU HAVE SHOWN THE IRAQI PEOPLE WHAT FREE MEN AND WOMEN FROM DIVERSE ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS BACKGROUNDS CAN ACCOMPLISH WHEN UNITED FOR THE COMMON GOOD.

YEARS AGO, WE WERE GIVEN OUR NICKNAME, "IRON SOLDIERS." TODAY WE KNOW WE HAVE EARNED IT. TOMORROW WE KNOW WE WILL EARN IT AGAIN.

THANK YOU AND GOD BLESS YOU AND YOUR FAMILIES FOR YOUR SERVICE TO OUR COUNTRY.

# 1st Armored Division honors:

1LT Jonathan Rozier

2LT Benjamin Colgan

SSG Brian Hellerman

SSG Jamie Huggins

SSG Christopher Swisher

SSG Bobby Franklin

SSG Kevin Kimmerly

SSG Joseph Robsky

SGT Nicholas Tomko

SGT Francisco Martinez

SGT Juan Serrano

SGT Trevor Blumberg

SGT Aubrey Bell

CPL Mark Anthony Bibby

SPC William Maher

SPC Levi Kinchen

SPC Douglas Weismantle

SPC John Johnson

SPC Zeferino Colunga

SPC James Lambert

SPC Simeon Hunte

SPC Eric Hull

PFC Rachel Bosveld

PFC Michael Adams

PFC Christopher Sisson

PFC Charles Sims

PFC Jose Casanova

PV2 Sean Silva

PV2 Kyle Gilbert

PV2 Jason Ward

PV2 Joseph Guerrera

PV2 Michael Deutch

PV2 Kurt Frosheiser

PV1 Jonathan Falaniko



1ST ARMORED DIVISION  
AMERICA'S TANK DIVISION

# The Old Ironsides Report

TOUGHNESS FIRST

AIRBORNE

AP

*Tuesday, November 11, 2003*

## TF 1-35 Aid Station staff honored for outstanding work



1st Armored Division's Task Force 1-35 aid station staff poses for a group picture after receiving certificates of recognition from Col. Anthony Young, chief of staff for the 30th Medical Brigade, Nov. 7 in Baghdad, Iraq.

Story and photo by Spc. Chad Wilkerson  
372nd MPAD

BAGHDAD, Iraq – Soldiers who work at the Task Force 1-35 Armor aid station, which is part of Task Force 1st Battalion, 35th Armored Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 1st Armored Division, were recognized Nov. 8 for outstanding performance of their duties during Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Col. Anthony Young, chief of staff for the 30th Medical Brigade, spoke to the medics, thanking them for their hard work, and encouraging them to keep going strong.

The platoon was issued a certificate of appreciation for the medical care they provided for Coalition Joint Task Force - 7 personnel, Young said.

The aid station combat medics were the only medical unit on the Coalition Provisional Authority presidential palace compound when they arrived earlier this year. Young said the soldiers did a fantastic job of adapting to an unusual and difficult situation.

"None of the U.S. Army units here had acceptable medical assets for themselves," said Dr. (Lt. Col.) Stephen Marks, battalion surgeon for Task Force 1-35. "By default, due to our location, we began to provide medical care to coalition personnel in the area."

The aid station, Marks said, was equipped to provide medical care only to the approximately 750 soldiers who make up their battalion. Instead, the station took up responsibility for nearly 5,000 male and female coalition members from all

countries, including military personnel, civil service personnel and employees of contractors.

"We took care of a lot of sick calls for CPA personnel, and have done (medical evacuations) for many soldiers and civilians," Marks said.

Pfc. Crizam Carlos, combat medic and guidon bearer assigned to the aid station, was one of the soldiers honored during the ceremony.

"Being an aid station, we are a platoon-sized unit; not a really large setup," Carlos said. "Since we have been here, we have constantly pushed the limit of how many patients we can care for."

The type of care provided by the aid station, said Carlos, varies from treating the common cold or flu, to caring for combat-related injuries, such as severe burns or gunshot wounds. He said that he and his comrades were happy to receive some recognition for their hard work.

On top of their medical duties, the station staff also has to perform standard soldier duties. Tasks such as pulling guard duty and radio watch have to be worked into what has turned out to be a hectic, ever-changing schedule, Carlos said.

"There are a lot of young men out here doing great things. This operation has been many of these medics' first experience with trauma in war, and we saved a lot of lives and limbs," said Marks. "They will be well prepared to do so in the future."

## *Oddly Enough*

### **Russia considering fining people for kissing on the subway**

MOCOW (Reuters) - Couples caught kissing on Moscow's underground rail system could be fined under new regulations being considered by city authorities while those going too far could face jail, a newspaper's Web site says.

The kissing ban could even extend to a husband embracing his wife, Stolichnaya Vechernyaya Gazeta said on its Web Site.

The newspaper, quoting unnamed sources, said the city authorities were thinking of introducing the ban to raise levels of public morality.

"From the New Year citizens kissing and embracing publicly will be fined," it said. "Particularly blatant cases could even lead to a spell of temporary detention in jail," it added.

It quoted a city education official, Tatyana Maksimova, as saying metro travelers were indulging in increasingly lax behavior including drinking alcohol from bottles and cans.

"Our children are getting love lessons all day long from what they see around them," Maksimova said.

## *Safety Tip*

### **Accident prevention**

Prevent accidents by enforcing standards.

Leaders should know their high-risk soldiers and council them on correcting their behaviors.

Don't walk by -- make on-the-spot corrections of unsafe actions.

Apply the risk management process to reduce mission hazards.

Maintain situational awareness and don't let your guard down.

## *Chaplain's thought for the day*

### **Walk. Don't walk.**

Signs direct us on our way in life. Traffic lights tell us to walk (or not). Golden Arches point us to dinner. Geese flying south herald the coming winter. Flashing neon tells us what to buy. We know how to read these signs of worlds and weather. They help to guide us on our journey.

We can learn to read the signs of human beings, too, to be detectives of the human spirit. Laugh lines around eyes and mouth, the texture of hands, tension in jaws and shoulders can tell much about a person, if we stop to look. All around us are signs that tell us others feel the pain and joy we feel. Others need us as we need them. We are understood, and we are not alone.

The marvelous bonus in learning to read these signs in others is that we can begin to let ourselves be read, also.

## *This Day in History*

### **World War I ends, Nov. 11, 1918**

From HistoryChannel.com

At the 11th hour on the 11th day of the 11th month of 1918, the Great War ends. At 5 a.m. that morning, Germany, bereft of manpower and supplies and faced with imminent invasion, signed an armistice agreement with the Allies in a railroad car outside Compiègne, France.

The First World War left nine million soldiers dead and 21 million wounded, with Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, France, and Great Britain each losing nearly a million or more lives. In addition, at least five million civilians died from disease, starvation, or exposure.

On June 28, 1914, in an event that is widely regarded as sparking the outbreak of World War I, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian empire, was shot to death with his wife by Bosnian Serb Gavrilo Princip in Sarajevo, Bosnia. Ferdinand had been inspecting his uncle's imperial armed forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina, despite the threat of Serbian nationalists who wanted these Austro-Hungarian possessions to join newly independent Serbia. Austria-Hungary blamed the Serbian government for the attack and hoped to use the incident as justification for settling the problem of Slavic nationalism once and for all.

However, as Russia supported Serbia, an Austro-Hungarian declaration of war was delayed until its leaders received assurances from German leader Kaiser Wilhelm II that Germany would support their cause in the event of a Russian intervention.

On July 28, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, and the tenuous peace between Europe's great powers collapsed. On July 29, Austro-Hungarian forces began to shell the Serbian capital, Belgrade, and Russia, Serbia's ally, ordered a troop mobilization against Austria-Hungary. France, allied with Russia, began to mobilize on Aug. 1.

France and Germany declared war against each other on Aug. 3. After crossing through neutral Luxembourg, the German army invaded Belgium on the night of Aug. 3-4, prompting Great Britain, Belgium's ally, to declare war against Germany.

For the most part, the people of Europe greeted the outbreak of war with jubilation. Most patriotically assumed that their country would be victorious within months. Of the initial belligerents, Germany was most prepared for the outbreak of hostilities, and its military leaders had formulated a sophisticated military strategy known as the "Schlieffen Plan," which envisioned the conquest of France through a great arcing offensive through Belgium and into northern France. Russia, slow to mobilize, was to be kept occupied by Austro-Hungarian forces while Germany attacked France.

The Schlieffen Plan was nearly successful, but in early September the French rallied and halted the German advance at the bloody Battle of the Marne near Paris. By the end of 1914, well over a million soldiers of various nationalities had been killed on the battlefields of Europe, and neither for the Allies nor the Central Powers was a final victory in sight. On the western front--the battle line that stretched across northern France and Belgium--the combatants settled down in the trenches for a terrible war of attrition.

Germany signed an armistice agreement with the Allies on Nov. 11, 1918.

World War I was known as the "war to end all wars" because of the great slaughter and destruction it caused. Unfortunately, the peace treaty that officially ended the conflict--the Treaty of Versailles of 1919--forced punitive terms on Germany that destabilized Europe and laid the groundwork for World War II.